

alluded. He left Paris on the 11th of April, was at Donauwerth on the 17th, and on the 23d he was master of Katislm. In the engagement which preceded his entrance into that town Napoleon received a slight wound in the heel.¹ He nevertheless remained on the field of battle. It was also between Donauwerth and Eatisbon that Duvoust, by a bold initiative, gained and merited the title of Prince of Eckinilil.²

At this period fortune was not only bent on favoring Napoleon's arms, but she seemed to take pleasure in realizing even his boasting predictions; for the French troops entered Vienna within a month after a proclamation issued by Napoleon at Ratisbon, in which he said he would be master of the Austrian capital in that time.

¹ There was a curious belief among the English in Napoleon's time that he had never been wounded, and indeed that he carefully, if not cowardly, refrained from exposing himself. Of the incident referred to by Bourrienne, Méneval (tome i. p. 142) says, "The Emperor was sitting in a place from whence he could watch the attack on the town of Jatisbon. He was striking the ground with his whip when a ball, believed to have come from a Tyrolean carbine, struck him on the big toe. The report of this wound spread rapidly from rank to rank, and he was obliged to get on horseback in show himself to the troops. Though his boot was not penetrated the wound was very painful; still he put a good face on it. Nature, however, claimed her rights. When after this short ride, he entered a little house, some musket-shots off the place where he had been wounded, his courage was exhausted, and he fainted right off. This wound, happily, had not bad results." As for his courage, Metternich (tome i. p. 270) has some very sensible remarks on the absence of any necessity for his exposing himself. "The history of his campaign suffices to prove that he was always at the place, dangerous or not, which was proper for the head of a great army." This place, however, was sometimes dangerous enough. At the battle of Wagram, says Savary (tome iv. p. 174), "I do not know what was in the Emperor's head, but he remained a good hour in this angle, which was regularly swept by bullets. The soldiers were stationary, and became demoralized. The Emperor knew better than any one that this situation could not last long, and he did not wish to go away, as he could remedy disorder." At the moment of greatest danger he rode along the front of the line of troops on a horse white as snow. This horse was called Kuphrateh, and had been given to him by the Sophi of Persia. . . . I expected to see him fall at every moment." Napoleon besides exposing himself freely when necessary to danger, as at Lodi or Arcola, was also, for a man in his position, very indifferent to precautions for his safety. On two occasions he was surrounded by Cossacks, and in imminent danger of his life, not being recognized by them, once at Malo Jaroslawitz in 1813, and once in Franco in 1811. See H. H. footnote to vol. ii. p. 244.

After his death "the inspection of his body revealed several wounds, some very slight, and three very distinct. Of these three, the first was on the head, the second on the fourth finger of the left hand, the third on the left thigh. This last one was very deep, and was caused by a bayonet stab received at Toulon: it is the only one whose origin can be historically fixed.